

AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Manager, Mr. John Bennett.
 Sub-Manager, Mr. John Bennett.
 Manager, Mr. John Bennett.

MONTAGUE-TURNER ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.

COLOSAL SUCCESS.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.

600 persons witnessed the BOHEMIAN GIRL, 818 attended the SACRED COMEDY, 375 crowded the theatre during the two nights of MARITANA, making a grand total of 2003 for the performance, being the greatest number ever collected within the Gaiety since its opening.

TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, DECEMBER 31.

First Performance of
 Vincent Wallon's evergreen
 MARITANA.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, JANUARY 1.

The BOHEMIAN GIRL.
 The BOHEMIAN GIRL.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, and THURSDAY, JANUARY 3.

LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
 LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

Prices of Admission.—Orchestra Chairs, 5s; Stalls, 3s; Front Boxes, 2s; Gallery, 1s. Pit, 1s; Dress Circle, 1s; Box Plan open at W. H. Pilling's, George-street, where seats may be secured on week in advance.

Doors open at 7, overture at 10 minutes past 7.

Furniture from the Globe Furniture Company, corner Park and Castlereagh streets.

H. TREVORIAN, Business Agent.

MASONIC HALL.

Ball and romantic opera.
 Messrs. Lloyd and Lovell.

Stupendous Success. A Perfect Orchestral. The Public Amazed.

Everybody invited to attend.

CLARK and RYLAND'S

MILBURN PICNIC.

Special trains and boats engaged. Day your ticket early.

Doors open 7.15; commence at 8.

H. P. RAPHIEL, Manager for CLARK and RYLAND.

HIGHLAND SOCIETY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

GRAND SCOTCH CONCERT.

NEW YEAR'S NIGHT, JANUARY 1, 1894.

PROTESTANT HALL, Castlereagh-street.

The following Ladies and Gentlemen will take part, viz.:—Mrs J. A. Dobbin, Miss Clara Hamilton, Messrs. T. H. Balfour, A. Edwards, H. N. Jones, W. J. Jones, A. Toller, and the Members of the Highland Glee Club.

Doors open at 7.30, commence at 8 p.m.

Tickets, 5s, 2s, and 1s.

Full programme, see Saturday's Herald, December 30.

HERN KRETSCHMANN'S CONCERT.

JUVENILE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

Open daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., and from 7 till 10 p.m.

EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTIONS.

NEW YEAR'S DAY.

TWO FIRST-CLASS BANDS.

SPECIAL TRAINS, STEAMERS, AND TRAMS.

The first of a series of POPULAR CONCERTS IN THE EXHIBITION BUILDING, on TUESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1894, at 8 p.m.

The Misses Madeline and Marie R. Clair, Mr. A. H. Geo. Mr. Lawler, Mr. Rodd, and other talented artists.

Manager: Mr. A. H. Geo.

Admission to Grounds: One Shilling.

Admission to Chairs: ONLY ONE SHILLING EXTRA.

The Building and Grounds will be illuminated with the ELECTRIC LIGHT.

A SPECIAL TRAIN will leave the Exhibition platform at 10 p.m.

PARRAMATTA INTERCOLONIAL JUVENILE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

OPEN EACH DAY from 10 a.m. till 5.30 p.m., and from 7 till 10 p.m.

Leaving Parramatta Park Platform at 11 a.m., 1 p.m., 3.30 p.m., 5.30 p.m., 8.30 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Insensurable Entries.

Attractions of all kinds.

Trains direct to Platform on Exhibition Ground.

CHEAP FARES.

(to admit to Exhibition also) can be obtained at RAILWAY STATION.

Special Steamers and Trains at Reduced Rates.

Refreshments of all kinds on the ground.

Two Splendid Bands.

ADMISSION, 1s; CHILDREN, 6d.

CHAS. E. ROWLING, Hon. Sec.

PARRAMATTA INTERCOLONIAL JUVENILE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, 1893.

The following are the Railway arrangements in connection with the Exhibition:—

Leaving Parramatta Park Platform at 11 a.m., 1 p.m., 3.30 p.m., 5.30 p.m., 8.30 p.m., and 10 p.m.

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OPERA HOUSE.

Manager, Mr. John Bennett.
 Sub-Manager, Mr. John Bennett.
 Manager, Mr. John Bennett.

THEATRE ROYAL.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Manager, Mr. John Bennett.
 Sub-Manager, Mr. John Bennett.
 Manager, Mr. John Bennett.

S. T. L. E. O. N. S.

Manager, Mr. John Bennett.
 Sub-Manager, Mr. John Bennett.
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ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, AND AUSTRALIAN.

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PLEASANT. REFRESHING. INVIGORATING.

The non-alcoholic beverage acts as a brain and nerve tonic, and does not intoxicate.

ZOEDONE

is recommended by the faculty as a substitute for wine, beer, and spirits, as it invigorates without producing any intoxicating effect. In case of febrile consequent on a long residence in a hot climate it is of great service. It acts as a nerve stimulant, but also as a permanent tonic to the system.

Price per case containing 6 dozen half-pints, 12s 6d
Ditto 6 dozen pints, 24s.

ELLIOTT BROS., 73 and 74, Pitt-street, Sydney.
ARNOLD'S BALSAM OF HOREHOUND, A
PURE VEGETABLE EXTRACT.—Nothing so quickly
 cures Coughs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Loss of Voice, Influenza,
 Hoarseness, and Weak Chest as this **BALSAM**. Where children
 have Whooping Cough or are liable to Croup, always keep it.
 It gives single doses and gives relief. A small bottle cures
 this is the best expectorant now in use; rapidly restores Bronchial
 Tubes by dissolving the congealed phlegm. Ask for "Arnold's"
 and get it. Spurious imitations are sometimes offered. Sold by

all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout Australia.

WRIGHT'S

— Suitable for all climates.

COAL TAR

— Cures Skin Disease.

Is a preventative of
Infectious Disease.

— SOAP.
Inventors and Manufacturers,
W. N. WRIGHT AND CO.,
—
SOUTHWARE,
LONDON.

Warehouses, 19 and 21, O'Connell-street, beg to invite the attention of their customers to their new and varied stocks of Drugs, Chemicals, Druggists' Sundries, Perfumery, Corks, Glassware, &c., &c., which they have received, at late arrivals.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.
The Great Remedy
For Acidity of the Stomach.

DR. DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.
For Heartburn and Indigestion
For Sour Eructations and Bilious Affections
The Physician's Cure for Great
Rheumatic Gout, and Gravel.

DR. DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.
Safest and Most Gentle Medicine for In-
fants, Children, Delicate Females, and the
Sickness of Pregnancy.

Sold by all Druggists and Grocers.
J. H. WATTS, BROTHERS, & Co., Sydney.

SUFFERERS.—Bad Leg, Skin, and other diseases, no matter what cause or how long standing, or what remedies have failed. No drugs taken internally. Most inveterate cases invited. H. W. Cooper, 340, Crown-street, opposite reservoir.

ACQUOUCHMENT BELTS, Waterproof Sheeting, Nursing Aprons, Gays, and Baby Linen. E. Way, Pitt-street.

POTTIE'S SCOTCH HIGHLAND OILS

No remedy yet discovered can boast of so wide a field of action.

It is, apart from its universal value, a great scientific discovery; for beyond all dispute it is the best hypodermic agent known, and is capable not only of penetrating through the skin to the deep-seated organs of the body, but also taking with it any other medicine—a priceless boon to the medical faculty.

It is highly nutritious, and may thus be employed to feed wasted systems.

It is cool and refreshing; hence its great use in dressing the whole body.

It is immediately yet known possesses so perfect a control over so large a number of the vital organs, young people, men and women.

Diseases such as acute Rheumatism, toothache, Neuralgia, Myalgia, and Burns, in which the whole body may be involved, are generally instantly relieved of pain; and diseases of 5, 10, or 20 years have been completely cured after every other known means had failed; and at the very lowest there must be 100,000 cured every year, a feat possibly unparalleled in the history of medicine. No single testimonial, nor any number of testimonials, could possibly give any idea of its value. It would require a book with 1,000,000 pages to express the opinions of the cured.

A slight dressing morning and evening will give complete im-

Members of cricket, rowing, and football clubs, and athletes, may with great advantage use it for the muscles of the arms and legs, rubbing night and morning; it renders those muscles elastic and firm. Should the muscles be sore, a good dressing would give immediate relief, and prevent the distressing effects of stiffness, etc.

mosquitoes may find quite a relief from a single dressing. Young gentlemen engaged in holiday sports may guard against the ill effects of hard running and excessive exercise by using the oil before and after, rubbing it freely into the skin. For the most delicate and refreshing, and for the most exhilarating parties will find the aroma of the oil quite a freedom from sunburns and the effects of the sun's rays on the face and neck.

A B R A H A M ' S P I L L S ,
 Prepared from Dandelion, have acquired the highest reputation for their purgative effect. They are an admirable corrective. In

SARSAPARILLA.—Dr. S. P. TOWNSEND'S is now manufactured under the direction of Dr. James H. Chilton, of New York, whose certificate will be found in every wrapper of bottles of the genuine article.

ALBERT A. SMITH,
Agent.

Horses and Vehicles.

JOHN BRUSH, SON, and CO.,
Manufacturers and Importers of every description of
SADDLERY and HARNESS
Ex Graft of Venice,
Accessories, best London-made Harness, (Rigs, and Buggy Harness.

Address: 403, GEORGE-STREET, opposite Royal Hotel.

A N G U S T and S O N

for
CARRIAGES,
BUGGIES,
WAGGONS,
and

HARNESSES,
ENGLISH, AMERICAN, and COLONIAL.
SHOW ROOMS,
55 and 101, CASTLE-REAGH-STREET,
near King-street.
FACTORY,
NEWTOWN.
WANTED to Purchase, TIP-DRAW, with Horse and
Harness. Apply to J. Koonan, 221, George-street.

FAMILY Sociables and double and single Buggies for
Male, Haining and Schimmel, 207, Castlereagh-street.
T H E E M P O R I U M
for
SUPERIOR CLASS AMERICAN CARRIAGES,
BUGGIES, HARNESS and EXPRESS
WAGGONS,
BUILT EXPRESSLY
for
COLONIAL USE.

An assortment of latest designs always on hand, and monthly shipments to arrive.

MATERIALS and WORKMANSHIP will stand any climate.

BARBON, MUXHAM, and CO.,
Importers and Sole Agents,
Wynyard-square, Sydney.

FOR SALE, 3 HORSES, 16 hands, 4 and 5 years old

BUGGIES, BUGGIES, WAGGONS, CAMPS, &c.
The largest, cheapest, and best assortment in the colony.
Buggies, £26; Waggon, £26; Spring-carts, £13, at
JOHN ROBERTSON'S
STEAM COACH AND BUGGY MANUFACTORY,
Pitt-street, near Haymarket.
N.B.—Country visitors are invited to inspect the works.
FOR SALE, BUGGIES, double and single seated, of our

owns much. Also a large assortment of American Vehicles, Little's Park Phaetons amongst them. Fitzgerald and Collins, 209, Castleborough-street.

O **B** **E** **E** **N**

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS
of every description of
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, WAGGONS, and our CELEBRATED
535 CROYDON VILLAGE CARS.
Address 121, CASTLEBOROUGH-STREET, between MARKET and

ON VIEW at Fennelly's Bazaar, from 10 a.m. till 5 p.m., **THIS DAY, Monday**, handsome bay **PONY**, buggy **HARNESS**, and **GEAR** complete, for private **SALE**. **Pony** is well suited for a village cart.

FROM SALE, cheap, a **Dealer's CART** and **HARNESS**.
Apply 393, **Wattle-street, Uthmaniyah**.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,
and
IMPORTERS OF AMERICAN BUGGIES, WAGGONS, &c.,
have now on SALE—
Four-seat extension top Cabriolets
Oppenheim jump-seats, top and do top
Corning Buggies, top and do top (a very popular style)
Two and three spring Ladies' Phaetons
Cutdowns and turnout seats
Piano Boxes, Concorda, Trays (Abbott style), and Express

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of the colony into three divisions; the reservation of the western division for pastoral purposes; the division of runs into two parts, the one to be held by the lessee free from liability to intrusion, the other to be open, in the eastern and central divisions, to conditional purchase, and in the western to be taken up under homestead leases; the lengthening of the terms of leases in the western and central districts to ten and fifteen years; the increase of the minimum rental; the abolition of pre-leases, and the substitution of secure conditional leases of the same area as the purchased land; the abolition of improvement purchases and mineral conditional purchases; the enlargement of the area of conditional purchases, with a reduction of the deposit to 2s. per acre, and with sixteen annual payments of 1s. 6d. per acre, beginning at the end of the third year; the establishment of local land boards and a central land court, both sitting with open doors; the subjecting of every selector's application to inquiry and survey and a direction of the land board before its confirmation; compulsory provision for fencing within a fixed period; and the limitation of auction sales to 200,000 acres in every year. The second reading was made an order of the day for the 7th November, with the view of affording abundant time for the study of the bill by members and the public. The bill was favourably received by the country at the first glance. Shortly afterwards objections began to pour in from all sides, wherever squatters or selectors discovered that their respective interests were endangered. But most of these objections related to questions of detail; and when Mr. FARNELL, in moving the second reading, made it understood that the Government intended to give fair consideration and favourable treatment to reasonable amendments upon such points, the appearance of things changed. The debate on the second reading, which began on the 7th November, did not close until December 18, although the Government reserved for private business. It was probably one of the longest debates ever heard in the House, but it could hardly be called the ablest. Some fifty speeches were delivered; and whilst many of them consisted of little more than a sort of running commentary upon scattered points in the bill, there were few distinguished for grasp or originality. A considerable proportion of the members who promised to vote for the second reading held out the warning that if their ideas were not adopted in committee they would vote against the bill at a later stage. When a division was taken, at half-past three on the morning of the 14th, there were 70 ayes against 16 noes. This large majority must be taken subject to discount in consideration of the conditions under which many of the votes were given; but it is large enough to leave a margin for deductions on that score.

It is clear, however, that in piloting the Land Bill through the rocks and shoals of committee, the Government has a difficult work to do. The scope for obstruction is large in dealing with a bill of 150 clauses, and full of debatable matter; and the probability of obstruction in the future is an easy inference from the history of the past. The session was distinguished for the consumption of time by a plague of needless questions, and by equally needless motions for adjournment, which tended to disorder and ill-feeling, and, in the nature of the case, were inconclusive so far as the matters discussed were concerned. Some motions, apparently of inconvenience to the Government, have been standing on the business paper for some time, but have been crowded out by the pressure of the Land Bill. Prominent amongst these are motions for committees of inquiry into matters connected with the construction of the Illawarra Railway, the works on which were stopped at a heavy cost to the country for the purpose of testing a deviation suggested by the PREMIER, but proved to be impracticable—a deviation in the neighbourhood of the PREMIER'S canal lands. By these and other matters the fate of the Land Bill may yet be indirectly jeopardised.

LEGAL.

The year was distinguished by the hearing of an unusual number of cases of special interest in the Supreme Court. Half a dozen of them may at once be briefly noticed. In the slander case *DAVIES v. HARRIS*, the chief interest arose from the position of the parties. The defendant was Mayor of Sydney. The plaintiff had been for years an alderman, and by continuous effort had worked his way into a prominent position in connection with numerous public institutions and societies. He had been an active political agitator, had been put on the commission of the International Exhibition of 1879, and had been decorated as C.M.G. The slanderous words used by the defendant amounted to an attack upon the plaintiff's integrity in a money transaction between them. The evidence was conflicting; and the jury, though finding for the plaintiff, gave a verdict for one farthing only. After this stage the case developed a new interest. The PROSECUTOR declined to tax the costs, relying upon the Act of JAMES I., which provides that in actions for slanderous words, where a verdict of less than 40s. is returned, the plaintiff shall not be entitled to costs in excess of the damages. The question was brought before the Full Court, when judgment was given to the effect that the Act of JAMES ceased to be in force in the colony on the passing of our defamation statute, so that the plaintiff was entitled to his taxed costs. This judgment takes away the peculiar value and force of verdicts with a farthing damages. It has been a common belief that where a plaintiff fails to show substantial justification for bringing his case into court, he should be made to bear his own costs in the proceeding. The form of awarding a farthing damages has been regarded as a means of administering justice on that principle, but that idea must now be abandoned.

The case *ANDERSON v. FAIRFAX* was a libel action arising out of a condemnatory report in the *Herald* upon an institution called the Artisans' College, managed by the plaintiff, but supported by public subscriptions, and established, without authority from the Government, upon Crown land. The plaintiff had made application for a report upon the place. After the publication of the report the Government made an official inquiry and broke up the institution. The plaintiff brought an action against the *Herald* for heavy damages. A plea of justification was placed upon the second, but some of the statements in the

report, which were a repetition of information given by children at the school, were not fully sustained, and although it was clear that a public service had been rendered by the exposure, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, with £450 damages. A new trial was applied for, chiefly on the ground that the publication of the report was covered by a modified privilege arising out of its bona fides, the public interest, and the plaintiff's invitation, to which it was to be traced. The application was refused by the Court. The issue of this action caused widespread astonishment and dissatisfaction, because it discouraged the exposure of public abuses by the press, as it showed that a newspaper ran the risk of heavy loss in so serving the country, if its statements were not verified in court by evidence as to every particular.

Out of the libel action a case of contempt of court arose. Before the new trial was applied for an article, animadverting upon the conduct and the charge of Mr. Justice JAMES, who had heard the case, appeared in the *Echo*; and in the *Herald* were published extracts from a number of papers, applying to the JUDGE and his judgment various forms of censure. On the day when the new trial was refused the proprietor of the *Herald* and *Echo* was summoned to show cause why he should not be attached for contempt of court. No definite charge was formulated, but the defendant was referred in general to the published articles. He did an affidavit in justification, and the matter went without further resort to the will of the Court, and was ordered to pay a fine of £250. The fine was paid; but a movement was started by the public in Sydney, and carried on throughout the colony, to procure an amendment of the law as to libel and contempt. The Government promised bills on both subjects. The Contempts Bill was introduced in the Legislative Council and lost. The Libel Bill has been withdrawn.

Another libel action—*FIELD v. WINDYER*—had this peculiarity, a Supreme Court Judge was the defendant. The plaintiff had published letters reflecting on the management of the Technological College at the Sydney School of Arts. The defendant, president of the institution, had sent him a letter impugning his motives, and had published it to the committee, by whom again it was published to the members by being entered upon the records. The defendant in this case did not plead justification, and thereby escaped the responsibility of proving his charges; but he moved for a nonsuit on the ground of privilege, and as the Court recognised no evidence of malice in the letter a nonsuit was granted. Through this case and ANDERSON'S the ideas of the public as to the law of libel have during the past year been widened considerably.

A case of importance to banks and their customers was the equity appeal *CAMPBELL v. Bank of New South Wales*. The defendants, having held property belonging to the plaintiff on mortgage, had, on his failure to pay principal or interest, foreclosed under the legal Property Act. Plaintiff protested and offered the amount he contended the bank could claim, and, after the foreclosure, took proceedings in equity to assert his right to redeem. The Full Court upheld his right on the ground that the bank's Incorporation Act permitted the bank to hold real estate for reimbursement only, and not for profit. Similar provisions exist in other Acts of incorporation.

The decision of the Court upon the tramways case has been noticed elsewhere. It will be sufficient to remark here that the Government relied upon the Tramways Act, which purported to confer upon the Commissioner for Railways in working the tramways system powers conferred upon him by the Railways Act for the working of the railways. The empowering provision in the Tramways Act was couched in comprehensive but general terms; and the Court ruled, in effect, that any statutory power that was to abridge common-law rights (as for instance, to interfere with the free use of the public streets) must be given in express terms. Besides, the right to use steam on the railways was excluded under the statute subject to certain conditions; and those conditions were inapplicable to the circumstances of street tramways. The Government, however, not only obtained a declaratory Act, but appealed to the Privy Council.

Another case in which also there has been an appeal to the Privy Council was of greater importance in some respects than any of the foregoing. The Apollo Candle Company has a tallowing manufactory in Victoria and a candle manufactory in Sydney. As there is a Customs duty upon candles, but no Customs duty upon tallow, the company has imported its tallow free, and made it into candles here. Some time ago the Government directed the levy of a duty upon tallow to the same amount per lb. as the candle duty. The company paid the duty under protest, and appealed to the Supreme Court. The Government defended its action by pointing to a section of the Customs Act, which professes to empower the Government to direct the levy of a duty upon any article which appears to the Collector of Customs to be a substitute for an article taxed by law. To put this section forward as the authority under which the Government had taxed an article which Parliament had left untaxed was to say that by it the Legislature had conferred upon the Executive a conditional power of taxation. The Court so regarded the matter, and holding that as the Constitution Act had given our Parliament the power to impose Customs duties but not the power to authorise anybody else to impose Customs duties, the section was *ultra vires*. The decision of the Privy Council upon this very important question will be awaited with interest.

INTERCOLONIAL CONVENTION.

The year will be remembered memorably by the new departure which was made as respecting the relations of Australia to the surrounding islands. The colonists were startled one morning by the news that all that part of New Guinea not claimed by the Dutch had been annexed to the colony of Queensland, under instructions from Sir THOMAS MILWAIRATH, the Premier of that colony—Sir ARTHUR KENNELY, the Governor, giving his approval. In the main, this Act, though known to be *ultra vires*, was approved of in the other colonies, and on the suggestion of Mr. SERVICE, the Melbourne Premier, the Agents-General in London were requested to support it. The Earl of DERBY, the Secretary for the Colonies, declined to speak definitely till he had received Sir ARTHUR KENNELY'S despatches. That gentleman died on his pas-

sage to England, and his despatch proved to be an exceedingly brief one. The Earl of DERBY, after listening to the representations of the Agents-General, decided to disallow the act of annexation. There was an evident unwillingness on his part to add to Imperial responsibilities, and an equal unwillingness to allow a single colony, especially Queensland, to annex New Guinea; but the suggestion was made that if the colonies were united the case might be differently viewed. Sir THOMAS MILWAIRATH proposed to Mr. SERVICE a convention of delegates from all the colonies, in which the Oppositions as well as the Governments should be represented, and as Queensland was young and weak, he begged Mr. SERVICE to act as convener. That gentleman consented, and took steps at once to summon the convention at Melbourne, but as the Government of New South Wales could not leave Sydney while Parliament was sitting and the Land Bill under consideration, it was agreed that the convention should be held in Sydney. The project, however, of having the Opposition in each colony represented fell through, and the delegates, as usual, were members of the Cabinet. Some members of the planting class in Fiji resented that their colony might be included in the representation. To this the Home Government gave its assent, on the understanding that the Government named the representative. It so happened that the Governor of Fiji was present in Sydney at the time the convention was held, and he therefore undertook the duty of representing the colony. Though an unusual course, this had some advantages, because he was much more free to speak than any subordinate official would have been, and as the High Commissioner he may be said, to some extent, to have represented the British Government. His presence and his acquiescence in the resolutions relating to New Guinea and the Western Pacific were useful to the colonies, as tending to quiet the apprehensions of the philanthropic party in the mother country.

The convention resolved by majority to hold its sittings in private, the justification for that course being that only thus could the business be expedited. Brief reports, however, of the business done, and of the tenor of some of the speeches, appeared from day to day, and the text of all the resolutions submitted and passed was given to the public. A large number of the subjects awaiting intercolonial consideration were deferred, owing to the impossibility of dealing with them; but the delegates dealt with the topics that had been the immediate cause of their being summoned. At no previous conference had questions of foreign policy been dealt with, but on this occasion three such questions were brought under review, and as to each of them a distinct request was referred to the Home Government. In the first place, it was asked that the eastern part of New Guinea should be incorporated with the British Empire; in the second place, the desire was expressed that no further acquisitions should be made in the Western Pacific by any foreign Power; and in the third place, a strong protest was made against the extension of the French convict establishments in the Pacific, and a significant wish expressed that penal transportation to that part of the world should cease altogether. Three such demands coming at the same time established a new attitude on the part of the colonists towards the mother country, and clearly marked the beginning of a new epoch. What was also new was the definite recognition for the first time by the joint Cabinets of the obligation resting on the colonies to contribute liberally towards the cost of the policy they recommended.

In addition to these matters of foreign policy, the convention dealt with one extremely important question of domestic policy, namely federation, and drafted a bill for the purpose of establishing a federal council, to consist of two representatives from each of the self-governed colonies and one representative from each of the Crown colonies. After a good deal of discussion it was proposed to limit, in the first instance, the legislative powers of this council to five matters which no colony separately could at present deal with; but a clause was added giving the Legislature power to refer any subject to the council, which could then legislate thereon and bind the said colonies, but provision was made that no colony should be bound which did not join in the reference. A proposal to telegraph this bill to England, and get it passed as Imperial law, was overruled, and it was decided to submit it for approval to each of the local Parliaments.

MAIL SERVICES.

During the year an intercolonial conference was held to discuss the expediency of Australia entering the Postal Union, a despatch having been received from the British POSTMASTER-GENERAL favourable to the colonies entering the union, but recommending them to stipulate for a separate vote for each colony. Resolutions in harmony with this recommendation were passed. A despatch, however, was subsequently received from Dr. STEPHAN, of Berlin, deprecating the condition imposed, and urging that the colonies should not press for a separate vote. Mr. BARRY replied, maintaining the original contention, and beyond this the negotiations have not at present proceeded. Meanwhile the Government of Victoria has been urging the Government of this colony to reduce its Brindley rate of postage from 8d. to 6d. But as the differential rate has the effect of somewhat diminishing the quantity of mail matter sent by the P. and O. Company, and increasing the quantity sent by the route subsidised by this colony, the interests of the two colonies have not been identical in this matter. During the year the Pacific Mail contract was renewed for two years, New Zealand being a party to this extension. The subsidy was fixed at the reduced rate of £50,000, of which the portion falling on this colony was not to exceed £18,750, and the proviso was inserted that if the United States Government did not contribute to the subsidy, the Colonial Governments should be at liberty to terminate the contract at the end of twelve months. In addition to renewing the Pacific contract, the Government made an additional mail contract with the Orient Company, which agreed to conduct a fortnightly mail service on condition of receiving 12s. per lb. for letters, 1s. per lb. for packets, and 6d. per lb. for newspapers. Under this contract letters to England, via Brindley or Naples, are carried for 6d. An additional mail service has also been afforded free of cost to the colony by the establishment of a line by the Messageries Maritimes. The steamers come by way of Mauritius, and have a branch line from Sydney to New Caledonia. In addition to contracting for a mail service,

the Orient Company also entered into an engagement with the Government to bring out immigrants, and undertook to conduct this service by every alternate steamer.

RAISING THE AUSTRAL.

The raising of the *Austral*, the newest and largest vessel of the Orient fleet, was one of the feats of the year. It was not thought safe to raise the vessel by the ordinary process of making her compartments watertight and pumping her dry, the fear being that the decks would be crushed in by the superincumbent weight of water. In accordance with advice from England, which was improved on in the colony, a stout, watertight, wooden boarding was built all round the bulwarks of the vessel. Then the water was pumped out from the top of the deck, and as the vessel gradually lifted she was hauled into shallower water till her deck was clear. The hoarding was then taken down and the water from below pumped out. The machinery was found to be uninjured and the vessel unstrained. After being cleaned and overhauled, she was taken in ballast to England. The coroner's inquest on the bodies of the drowned men led to no criminal verdict against anybody connected with the vessel, but as soon as the Marine Board began the regular inquiry into the cause of the disaster it was stopped by imperative orders from London, to the effect that the Board of Trade would conduct the inquiry there. Mr. DALLY, the Attorney-General, remonstrated strongly, in an official minute, against this interference with the functions of the Marine Board, and even censured the Board for its abandonment of duty. But the members of that Board defended themselves on the ground that under their Act no finding of theirs can take effect unless ratified by the Governor, and seeing that his EXCELLENCY, as the servant of the Home Government, had distinctly forbidden them to go on, it would have been useless in them, as well as dis courteous, to continue. The inquiry by the Board of Trade resulted only in a mild censure on the captain and on the owners. The Court, however, was very much in the dark as to the facts connected with the sinking of the vessel, because the only witnesses they had were the officers and crew, who were asleep at the time, while the people on the collier, who alone were awake and observant, were not present to give evidence. The opinion in the colony was strongly to the effect that the Marine Board should have been allowed to make its usual inquiry on the scene of the accident, and where all the witnesses could be present, and that the Board of Trade could have superseded any scientific investigation desired.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION.

During the year the question of telegraphic communication with England has been brought under review, though nothing definite has been done. Projects were submitted to the convention for a new cable from Cape York to Java, and also for a cable from the coast of Queensland to the coast of California, for both of which projects a proportional subsidy was required. It was also announced at the convention that Western Australia had granted a concession to Sir JULIUS VOGL for a cable from the north-west coast to Ceylon. Negotiations have also been in progress for reducing the cost of telegrams to London, and the Eastern Extension Company has declared itself quite willing to make any required reduction if compensated by a corresponding subsidy, but it can only deal with its own line, and its authority ceases at Banjowangie.

THE MESSRS. REDMOND.

The political tranquillity of the colony was slightly disturbed during the year by the mission of the Messrs. REDMOND to collect funds for the National League, and to establish branches of that association within the colony. It was complained that the attitude assumed by the lecturers was both unfair and hostile to the mother country, that the accusations made against the existing British Government were unjust, that the disparagement of the Irish Land Act was premature, and that in any case it was adverse to the political interests of the colony to introduce Irish affairs into local politics. Nearly all the leaders of the Irish section of the community abstained from any overt assistance to the Messrs. REDMOND, but the rank and file crowded to the lectures, poured in their subscriptions, and enrolled themselves as members of the League. Three justices of the peace in the neighbourhood of Orange signed a somewhat inflammatory address to the Messrs. REDMOND, in which they alluded to the Legislature of Great Britain as a foreign Senate. The COLONIAL SECRETARY called upon them for an explanation, and this not being deemed satisfactory, they were superseded, and this act received the formal approval of the Home Government.

MINING.

Mining has not made any startling advances during the year. In the branch which comprises coal there has been progress, but in other branches dulness and retrogression. The output of coal has been larger possibly than that of any former year, and many new mines have been opened. Near Newcastle the Wickham Company have commenced to export, and a working shaft is being sunk at Stockton. The year, too, has been remarkably free from troubles arising through the clashing of labour and capital. There have been no vexatious strikes. Gold-mining is at low ebb, but many fields yielded well. Mount Browne, the field from which so much was expected, has disappointed its admirers; but lately there was made there a discovery of gold which before was supposed to be the true bottom, and it is probable deep leads may yet be found on this far-off field. Diamond-mining in a systematic way has been commenced near Bingera. Copper is still being produced in large quantities from the western mines. The diamond drills have been worked mainly in searching for coal. In 18 localities boro have been made, and good service rendered; but the owners of property inland have complained against the policy of the Mines Department in keeping the drills so near the coast. The tin mines have afforded a fair return, and this branch of the industry is considered almost quite as permanent as those connected with coal or copper.

PASTORAL.

The year has not been a favourable one to pastoralists. Autumn and winter proved bad seasons to those who depended upon the natural pastures, and in many parts of the west the losses of stock through starvation were very heavy. On the Namoi and along the Queensland border the country has been in a miserable plight, and stock in very large numbers have been shifted

by rail and otherwise to Liverpool Plains and the Hunter districts, where good pasture is to be obtained. The clip has proved to be fairly up to the average standard, but the lambing was much below the mark. The losses mentioned, and the dread feeling of uncertainty entertained regarding what shape land legislation would arrive at, materially crippled the pastoral interest. The stock returns made in January show that horse-breeding is not now a favourite branch of enterprise. There were 328,021 horses in the colony at the commencement of the year, whereas there were in 1876 as many as 390,703. There is, however, a noteworthy improvement in the quality of equine stock. Weeds are not now quite so numerous as they were 10 years ago, and the fencing of runs has led to the destruction of large mobs of useless wild stock. Marquisal destruction has been productive of much good, for in searching for them the haunts of the wild quadrupeds have been visited, and the pastures were thus cleared of two pests. Cattle-breeding also has become somewhat unpopular, and many cattle stations have been converted into sheepwalks. According to official returns, there were not more than 1,859,985 head of cattle in the colony last January. A year before there were 2,507,848 head, and in 1875 as many as 3,134,080 head. This decrease does not appear remarkable in view of the statement that during the period mentioned there has been an increase of about 10,000,000 sheep. The latter now form the large total 30,114,814, and this, were a few favourable years to fall to the lot of graziers, would soon be materially increased. It is pleasing to know that more care is being exercised in the matter of breeding all classes of stock. The importation of stud animals of superior quality has been very large, and the year has brought about an improvement in both sheep and cattle. The Government have devoted more than ordinary attention to the condition of the driveways for travelling stock. Boring-machines have been used on some parts of the dry western country. On the road from Bourke to Mount Poole borings have been made to depths varying from 34 feet to 108 feet, and in four instances fresh water was reached, and that which seems a permanent supply secured. Near Gillinbun, where four bores were put down, one proved successful. Around Gundah 10 bores struck fresh water of good quality. At Collarindubri and at Narrabri bores are at the present time being made in parts where water is much needed. In many dry parts, too, where wells and tanks form the only supply, efficient machinery for raising water and lines of troughs have been placed, so that travelling stock may be watered without waste. Another step in the right direction has been taken by the enactment of a law by which nearly all the stockowners of the colony are taxed so that the work of rabbit-destruction may be carried out vigorously. Since May last, when this law came into force, about 40 inspectors and 600 men have been constantly employed in trapping, hunting, and poisoning the noxious rodents; and although about one-third of the colony is supposed to be infested by rabbits, it is thought that if uniform action in the work is secured from South Australia and Victoria the plague will be soon abated, and in a few years completely removed. The progress made so far proves indisputably that the Rabbit Act of 1883 is a great improvement upon the law which was in force at the close of last year. The work of destruction at present is costing about £60,000 per annum. Three-fourths of this sum will be taken from the fund raised by the taxation of stockowners.

In consequence of the unpropitious seasons of the year, the meat supply of the metropolis has not been satisfactory. About 22,000 sheep and 1500 bullocks were required each week, and had it not been for the help afforded by the pastoralists of Queensland, who supplied nearly half the number of large stock necessary, the citizens would have been many times left with bare larders. In connection with the meat supply, it may be mentioned that the present Government, some months back, decided to close the present abattoirs on Giebe Island. This slaughtering station, although long regarded by the dwellers in suburbs west of the city as an intolerable nuisance, was doomed, but the solicitation of several leading butchers a respite was obtained, but it is clearly understood that it will be permanently closed next December. The exportation of frozen meat has been carried out regularly, and with a fair degree of success. Nearly every month has had its shipments, and very few failures have been made. Mutton has been sold in London at about 9d. per lb., and sufficient has been accomplished to prove that there is, with proper management, a great future for the trade. The closing of the abattoirs will cause the establishment of slaughtering stations throughout the colony on the railway lines, and the meat possibly in many cases will be conveyed by refrigerating cars. A meat market with artificially cooled stores will be established, and the surplus can at any time be easily relieved by exports.

AGRICULTURAL.

The Metropolitan Agricultural Society, after passing through an arduous season, is now on the high road to success. With a good show-ground, and a fair balance to its credit, a show, which was moderately successful, was held in August on the new ground, which is situated close to the Association Cricket Ground in Moore Park. An effort will be made to hold a grand sheep show each year. This metropolis having now become a great centre for the sale of stud sheep, it is found judicious to afford all the encouragement possible to the breeders who wish to obtain the best stock. The stud sheep sales of this year were the most important ever held in the colony. America, Tasmania, Queensland, Victoria, and South Australia were well represented, and in one week about £50,000 changed hands, an advance on the previous year's sales of about £18,000. It is noteworthy, too, that there has been an interchange of stock between this colony and America. The latter sent sheep and horses and received pure-bred cattle.

The year 1883 must be regarded as having been a favourable one to farm. The districts near the coast received a fair share of rain, and the showers came at times when they were most needed. Unfortunately, there was not much land under cultivation. It can still be said that the colony has not one acre per head of population under cultivation, and does not meet the home requirements for breadstuffs. It is probable that nearly 280,000 acres were under wheat, and that the average yield will prove to be about 16 bushels per acre. The losses through rust have been very slight. The sugar crop, too, was heavy, and the only failure made was in tobacco. There is a dearth of labour on the farms, but machinery of the best kind is now extensively used. The fickle is now regarded as a mere ornament.

COMMERCIAL.

Although in some respects the commerce of the year has been satisfactory, on the whole business has not been so remunerative as in 1882. The stringency of the money market, following a course of rather reckless trading, brought about the insolvency of a number of firms about the middle of the year, causing tolerably large losses among the general trading community, a marked feature of the failures being the number of Chinese firms involved. Fears of still more serious losses were at one time entertained, but happily these proved groundless, and the latter months of the year passed over without any considerable additions to the losses. The overtrading characteristic of the previous year was followed by a more cautious and sounder course of business. Heavy stocks have been considerably reduced by the limitation of imports of most overstocked lines of goods. The volume of commerce has been greater this year than last, and the increase on this occasion is more satisfactory than that of 1882, because it is almost entirely in the export trade. The heavy importations of last year had overstocked the market, and, though quite adequate to requirements this year, the total of imports is barely equal to that of 1882, to provide for the wants of a population which has grown from 4 to 5 per cent. The exports from Sydney in round figures will show a total of £14,000,000, as compared with £12,000,000 in 1882, an increase of about 18 per cent. The imports, on the other hand, will probably be about £17,300,000, as against £17,600,000 in 1882, indicating a slight decrease. And to the exports will have to be added some figures on account of the opening of the direct trade between Newcastle and England.

While the volume of trade has been enlarged, it is to be noted that both internally and externally there has been a marked increase in the facilities for conducting it. Externally a larger number of steamships have been employed, internally the railways have been extended. The effect of the further extension of the railways has been to cause a still greater diversion of Australian trade to Port Jackson. The wool export business has increased in a remarkable degree. The Australian wool brokers, owing to the more rapid delivery and quicker despatch of the fleece, have resolved to date their statistical returns from the 1st of July, instead of from the 1st September or the 1st of October. The export figures for the year ended 30th June were 255,310 bales, an increase of 25,256 bales for the year; and it is somewhat remarkable that this increase was almost paralleled by a decrease of 23,000 bales in the case of the Victorian exports, the South Australian export showing an increase of 882 bales, and that of Queensland a decrease of 1772 bales. The figures imply a remarkable diversion of the trade of the colony from Melbourne to Sydney, rather than an increase in the wool production of the colonies. And as that diversion is no doubt accompanied by a corresponding movement of the import trade in supplies for stations, the general influence of our railway extensions has been to enlarge the commerce of the port. It is yet too early to give statistics of the wool season of 1883-4; but to the present time the figures show a large increase on those for the corresponding period of last year, and a still further diversion of the trade to Sydney. The opening of a direct export trade from Newcastle with Europe has been a feature of the year; a number of vessels having been despatched thence with wool and other cargo. Although there has been a very large increase in the deliveries of wool this season, it is satisfactory to learn that the storage and shipping arrangements are adequate to the trade. The magnificent stores of Messrs. R. GOLDENBROOK and Co. at Darling Harbour afford a large increase to the accommodation. Some smaller structures have been erected, and others are in course of erection. The additions to the accommodation provide for conducting the enlarged trade in a much more complete manner than the smaller business was provided for some seasons back, showing that our wool-broking firms are alive to the importance of the position.

MONETARY.

The money market has been remarkably stringent throughout the year. The banks on the one hand took all the money they could get, increasing their terms for deposits fixed for three, six, and twelve months to 4, 5, and 6 per cent, respectively, and towards the close of the year some of them paid more than the nominal quotations. On the other hand they have lent their money at 7, 8, and 9 per cent. for three, four, and five months' bills, and many customers have had to be turned away without getting the required accommodation. The high rates it was thought would cause English capital to be brought this way. Some have come, how much it is impossible to say, but far from sufficient for requirements, and the year closes with a firm market at the rates quoted. What effect the good harvest prospects and the raising of new loans will have, remains to be seen; but it is generally thought that with an average season in the pastoral districts money should soon again become cheaper.

Notwithstanding that for a time there was some abatement in the auction sales of city and suburban lands, caused by the tightness of the money market, the business done has been very considerable—probably not far short of that of last year. House-building has been carried on with considerable, though lessened, activity in the metropolis, no less than about £700,000 having been lent by building societies to their customers, mostly for this purpose. The Mayor has continued freely to exercise his rights in condemning unsound buildings within the incorporated boundaries. Some 1200 structures were condemned in the three years ended 31st December, 1882. The average, it is said, was not maintained this year; but nevertheless large numbers of houses were given over to destruction. These are being replaced by other edifices, many of them of good architectural proportions. Three or four of the finest business premises in the southern hemisphere have been opened here within the year, which in this respect has been marked perhaps by no less progress than has character-

to tomorrow picnic, which took place at Cremorne on Friday afternoon, was somewhat marred by the disadvantages of the weather, in consequence of which the attendance was not so large as was expected. The remainder of the day was spent in the pavilion, with, and the time was happily devoted to dancing in the pavilion, to the strains of the Premier's Premier Band. The picnic which is projected for to-morrow is expected to be a great success. An extensive programme of sports has been arranged, including a regatta for the Premier Band will be in attendance, and the steamers Telephone, Gann, Daisy, and Key will ply from the No. 2 Jetty at short intervals during the day.

At the morning conveniences telegraphs that at the same time in the city the Chinese restaurants are drawing large throngs.

THE RANDWICK ASYLUM.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

[illegible]

1924. 1925. 1926. 1927. 1928. 1929. 1930. 1931. 1932. 1933. 1934. 1935. 1936. 1937. 1938. 1939. 1940. 1941. 1942. 1943. 1944. 1945. 1946. 1947. 1948. 1949. 1950. 1951. 1952. 1953. 1954. 1955. 1956. 1957. 1958. 1959. 1960. 1961. 1962. 1963. 1964. 1965. 1966. 1967. 1968. 1969. 1970. 1971. 1972. 1973. 1974. 1975. 1976. 1977. 1978. 1979. 1980. 1981. 1982. 1983. 1984. 1985. 1986. 1987. 1988. 1989. 1990. 1991. 1992. 1993. 1994. 1995. 1996. 1997. 1998. 1999. 2000. 2001. 2002. 2003. 2004. 2005. 2006. 2007. 2008. 2009. 2010. 2011. 2012. 2013. 2014. 2015. 2016. 2017. 2018. 2019. 2020. 2021. 2022. 2023. 2024. 2025. 2026. 2027. 2028. 2029. 2030. 2031. 2032. 2033. 2034. 2035. 2036. 2037. 2038. 2039. 2040. 2041. 2042. 2043. 2044. 2045. 2046. 2047. 2048. 2049. 2050. 2051. 2052. 2053. 2054. 2055. 2056. 2057. 2058. 2059. 2060. 2061. 2062. 2063. 2064. 2065. 2066. 2067. 2068. 2069. 2070. 2071. 2072. 2073. 2074. 2075. 2076. 2077. 2078. 2079. 2080. 2081. 2082. 2083. 2084. 2085. 2086. 2087. 2088. 2089. 2090. 2091. 2092. 2093. 2094. 2095. 2096. 2097. 2098. 2099. 2100. 2101. 2102. 2103. 2104. 2105. 2106. 2107. 2108. 2109. 2110. 2111. 2112. 2113. 2114. 2115. 2116. 2117. 2118. 2119. 2120. 2121. 2122. 2123. 2124. 2125. 2126. 2127. 2128. 2129. 2130. 2131. 2132. 2133. 2134. 2135. 2136. 2137. 2138. 2139. 2140. 2141. 2142. 2143. 2144. 2145. 2146. 2147. 2148. 2149. 2150. 2151. 2152. 2153. 2154. 2155. 2156. 2157. 2158. 2159. 2160. 2161. 2162. 2163. 2164. 2165. 2166. 2167. 2168. 2169. 2170. 2171. 2172. 2173. 2174. 2175. 2176. 2177. 2178. 2179. 2180. 2181. 2182. 2183. 2184. 2185. 2186. 2187. 2188. 2189. 2190. 2191. 2192. 2193. 2194. 2195. 2196. 2197. 2198. 2199. 2200. 2201. 2202. 2203. 2204. 2205. 2206. 2207. 2208. 2209. 2210. 2211. 2212. 2213. 2214. 2215. 2216. 2217. 2218. 2219. 2220. 2221. 2222. 2223. 2224. 2225. 2226. 2227. 2228. 2229. 2230. 2231. 2232. 2233. 2234. 2235. 2236. 2237. 2238. 2239. 2240. 2241. 2242. 2243. 2244. 2245. 2246. 2247. 2248. 2249. 2250. 2251. 2252. 2253. 2254. 2255. 2256. 2257. 2258. 2259. 2260. 2261. 2262. 2263. 2264. 2265. 2266. 2267. 2268. 2269. 2270. 2271. 2272. 2273. 2274. 2275. 2276. 2277. 2278. 2279. 2280. 2281. 2282. 2283. 2284. 2285. 2286. 2287. 2288. 2289. 2290. 2291. 2292. 2293. 2294. 2295. 2296. 2297. 2298. 2299. 2300. 2301. 2302. 2303. 2304. 2305. 2306. 2307. 2308. 2309. 2310. 2311. 2312. 2313. 2314. 2315. 2316. 2317. 2318. 2319. 2320. 2321. 2322. 2323. 2324. 2325. 2326. 2327. 2328. 2329. 2330. 2331. 2332. 2333. 2334. 2335. 2336. 2337. 2338. 2339. 2340. 2341. 2342. 2343. 2344. 2345. 2346. 2347. 2348. 2349. 2350. 2351. 2352. 2353. 2354. 2355. 2356. 2357. 2358. 2359. 2360. 2361. 2362. 2363. 2364. 2365. 2366. 2367. 2368. 2369. 2370. 2371. 2372. 2373. 2374. 2375. 2376. 2377. 2378. 2379. 2380. 2381. 2382. 2383. 2384. 2385. 2386. 2387. 2388. 2389. 2390. 2391. 2392. 2393. 2394. 2395. 2396. 2397. 2398. 2399. 2400. 2401. 2402. 2403. 2404. 2405. 2406. 2407. 2408. 2409. 2410. 2411. 2412. 2413. 2414. 2415. 2416. 2417. 2418. 2419. 2420. 2421. 2422. 2423. 2424. 2425. 2426. 2427. 2428. 2429. 2430. 2431. 2432. 2433. 2434. 2435. 2436. 2437. 2438. 2439. 2440. 2441. 2442. 2443. 2444. 2445. 2446. 2447. 2448. 2449. 2450. 2451. 2452. 2453. 2454. 2455. 2456. 2457. 2458. 2459. 2460. 2461. 2462. 2463. 2464. 2465. 2466. 2467. 2468. 2469. 2470. 2471. 2472. 2473. 2474. 2475. 2476. 2477. 2478. 2479. 2480. 2481. 2482. 2483. 2484. 2485. 2486. 2487. 2488. 2489. 2490. 2491. 2492. 2493. 2494. 2495. 2496. 2497. 2498. 2499. 2500. 2501. 2502. 2503. 2504. 2505. 2506. 2507. 2508. 2509. 2510. 2511. 2512. 2513. 2514. 2515. 2516. 2517. 2518. 2519. 2520. 2521. 2522. 2523. 2524. 2525. 2526. 2527. 2528. 2529. 2530. 2531. 2532. 2533. 2534. 2535. 2536. 2537. 2538. 2539. 2540. 2541. 2542. 2543. 2544. 2545. 2546. 2547. 2548. 2549. 2550. 2551. 2552. 2553. 2554. 2555. 2556. 2557. 2558. 2559. 2560. 2561. 2562. 2563. 2564. 2565. 2566. 2567. 2568. 2569. 2570. 2571. 2572. 2573. 2574. 2575. 2576. 2577. 2578. 2579. 2580. 2581. 2582. 2583. 2584. 2585. 2586. 2587. 2588. 2589. 2590. 2591. 2592. 2593. 2594. 2595. 2596. 2597. 2598. 2599. 2600. 2601. 2602. 2603. 2604. 2605.

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THE NEW FURNISHING ARCADE, will give you what it shows, the evening, for the sale of **Sure Year Gilt**.
THOMPSON'S PRINCE AND PAIR will perform as **A.**
Horseback Riders, Wednesday, December, This Evening.
BRODER'S ESTATE—SALE, MONDAY NEXT.

FULLER'S NEW TART CARD EXHIBITION.
Open till 9 o'clock tonight. Don't forget, come, please.

Government Notices.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

NEW TRAINS HOLIDAYS, 1888.

SPECIAL TRAIN ARRANGEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that Special Trains will be run as under:-

GREAT SOUTHERN LINE.

MONDAY, 31st DECEMBER.

SYDNEY TO GOULBURN.

Sydney, dep. 7.30 p.m.
Goulburn, arr. 1.10 a.m.

SYDNEY TO GOULBURN.

Sydney, dep. 11.35 p.m.
Goulburn, arr. 5.2 a.m.

TUESDAY, 1st JANUARY.

SYDNEY TO CAMPBELLTOWN.

Sydney, dep. 1.0 p.m.
Campbelltown, arr. 2.50 p.m.

SYDNEY TO GOULBURN.

Sydney, dep. 7.55 a.m. 7.30 p.m.
Goulburn, arr. 1.50 p.m. 5.10 p.m.

GOULBURN TO SYDNEY.

Goulburn, dep. 5.40 p.m.
Sydney, arr. 1.10 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, 2nd JANUARY.

GOULBURN TO SYDNEY.

Goulburn, dep. 5.55 a.m.
Sydney, arr. 1.10 a.m.

GREAT WESTERN LINE.

MONDAY, 31st DECEMBER.

SYDNEY TO ORANGE.

Sydney, dep. 7.0 p.m.
Orange, arr. 5.55 a.m.

SYDNEY TO BATHURST.

Sydney, dep. 11.30 p.m.
Bathurst, arr. 7.0 a.m.

TUESDAY, 1st JANUARY.

CAPEPATRICK AND WALLERAWANG TO LAWSON.

Capepatrick, dep. 9.0 a.m.
Wallerawang, dep. 10.10 a.m.
Lawson, arr. 11.30 a.m.

LAWSON TO WALLERAWANG AND CAPEPATRICK.

Lawson, dep. 4.0 p.m.
Wallerawang, dep. 7.15 p.m.
Capepatrick, arr. 8.15 p.m.

SYDNEY TO POWELLVILLE.

Sydney, dep. 7.0 a.m.
Powellville, arr. 1.0 p.m.

SYDNEY TO PENRITH.

Sydney, dep. 11.55 a.m.
Penrith, arr. 1.5 p.m.

SYDNEY TO BATHURST.

Sydney, dep. 7.0 p.m.
Bathurst, arr. 2.40 a.m.

SYDNEY TO PENRITH AND RICHMOND.

Sydney, dep. 11.30 p.m.
Penrith, arr. 1.30 a.m.
Richmond, arr. 1.55 a.m.

BATHURST TO ORANGE.

Bathurst, dep. 9.15 a.m.
Orange, arr. 11.30 a.m.

ORANGE TO BATHURST.

Orange, dep. 6.0 p.m.
Bathurst, arr. 8.15 p.m.

HOWELLVILLE TO SYDNEY.

Howellville, dep. 8.55 a.m.
Sydney, arr. 9.5 a.m.

RICHMOND AND PENRITH TO SYDNEY.

Richmond, dep. 8.30 p.m.
Penrith, dep. 11.30 p.m.
Sydney, arr. 10.40 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 2nd JANUARY.

BATHURST TO SYDNEY.

Bathurst, dep. 4.5 a.m.
Sydney, arr. 11.55 a.m.

These Special Trains will stop at intermediate Stations and Platforms as required to pick up and set down Passengers.

Times of departure can be obtained from Station-masters.

CHAS. A. GOODCHAP, Commissioner for Railways.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

NEW YEAR'S DAY, 1st JANUARY, 1889.

SUBURBAN TRAIN ARRANGEMENTS.

The following SPECIAL TRAINS will run on TUESDAY, the 1st proximo, on the Suburban Line:-

LEAVE PETERHAM FOR SYDNEY.

at 8.25, 10.10, 12.0, 12.40, 1.40, and 3.20 p.m.

LEAVE PETERHAM FOR SYDNEY.

at 8.40, 10.15, 12.15, 1.45, 2.45, and 4.20 p.m.

The Suburban Train Time Table 19th August, 1888, will be suspended from 4 p.m. till 4.40 p.m. for trains leaving Sydney, and from 4.45 p.m. till 5.40 p.m. for trains arriving in Sydney; and Special Trains will run as follows:-

LEAVE SYDNEY FOR PETERHAM.

at 4.10, 4.25, 4.40, 5.10, 5.20, 5.40, 5.50, 6.10, 6.30, 6.50, 7.10, 7.30, 7.40, and 8.00 p.m.

LEAVE PETERHAM FOR SYDNEY.

at 4.45, 5.10, 5.25, 5.40, 5.55, 6.15, 6.35, 6.55, 7.15, 7.35, 7.50, 8.10, and 8.30 p.m.

For times at intermediate stations apply to Station Masters.

CHAS. A. GOODCHAP, Commissioner for Railways.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

CLOSING OF GOODS SHEDS at Redfern and Darling Harbour Railway Stations December 31st and 30th, 1888, and January 1st, 1889.

NOTICE is hereby given that GOODS will not be received nor delivered at the Redfern and Darling Harbour Goods Sheds on the above dates, but arrangements will be made for the delivery of PERISHABLES until 10 a.m. on the 1st proximo, 1889.

CHAS. A. GOODCHAP, Commissioner for Railways.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

NEW YEAR'S DAY, 1st JANUARY, 1889.

RANDWICK RACES.

The public are hereby informed that on the above date races as notified below will NOT be run.

WOOLLAHRA LINE.

From Bridge-street to 11 a.m., 12.15, 1.35, 2.45, 3.55, 5.05, 6.15, 7.25, 8.35, 9.45, 10.55, 12.05, 1.15, 2.25, 3.35, 4.45, 5.55, 7.05, 8.15, 9.25, 10.35, 11.45, 12.55, 1.05, 2.15, 3.25, 4.35, 5.45, 6.55, 8.05, 9.15, 10.25, 11.35, 12.45, 1.55, 3.05, 4.15, 5.25, 6.35, 7.45, 8.55, 10.05, 11.15, 12.25, 1.35, 2.45, 3.55, 5.05, 6.15, 7.25, 8.35, 9.45, 10.55, 12.05, 1.15, 2.25, 3.35, 4.45, 5.55, 7.05, 8.15, 9.25, 10.35, 11.45, 12.55, 1.05, 2.15, 3.25, 4.35, 5.45, 6.55, 8.05, 9.15, 10.25, 11.35, 12.45, 1.55, 3.05, 4.15, 5.25, 6.35, 7.45, 8.55, 10.05, 11.15, 12.25, 1.35, 2.45, 3.55, 5.05, 6.15, 7.25, 8.35, 9.45, 10.55, 12.05, 1.15, 2.25, 3.35, 4.45, 5.55, 7.05, 8.15, 9.25, 10.35, 11.45, 12.55, 1.05, 2.15, 3.25, 4.35, 5.45, 6.55, 8.05, 9.15, 10.25, 11.35, 12.45, 1.55, 3.05, 4.15, 5.25, 6.35, 7.45, 8.55, 10.05, 11.15, 12.25, 1.35, 2.45, 3.55, 5.05, 6.15, 7.25, 8.35, 9.45, 10.55, 12.05, 1.15, 2.25, 3.35, 4.45, 5.55, 7.05, 8.15, 9.25, 10.35, 11.45, 12.55, 1.05, 2.15, 3.25, 4.35, 5.45, 6.55, 8.05, 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1.15, 2.25, 3.35, 4.45, 5.55, 7.05, 8.15, 9.25, 10.35, 11.45, 12.55, 1.05, 2.15, 3.25, 4.35, 5.45, 6.55, 8.05, 9.15, 10.25, 11.35, 12.45, 1.55, 3.05, 4.15, 5.25, 6.35, 7.45, 8.55, 10.05, 11.15, 12.25, 1.35, 2.45, 3.55, 5.05, 6.15, 7.25, 8.35, 9.45, 10.55, 12.05, 1.15, 2.25, 3.35, 4.45, 5.55, 7.05, 8.15, 9.25, 10.35, 11.45, 12.55, 1.05, 2.15, 3.25, 4.35, 5.45, 6.55, 8.05, 9.15, 10.25, 11.35, 12.45, 1.55, 3.05, 4.15, 5.25, 6.35, 7.45, 8.55, 10.05, 11.15, 12.25, 1.35, 2.45, 3.55, 5.05, 6.15, 7.25, 8.35, 9.45, 10.55, 12.05, 1.15, 2.25, 3.35, 4.45, 5.55, 7.05, 8.15, 9.25, 10.35, 11.45, 12.55, 1.05, 2.15, 3.25, 4.35, 5.45, 6.55, 8.05, 9.15, 10.25, 11.35, 12.45, 1.55, 3.05, 4.15, 5.25, 6.35, 7.45, 8.55, 10.05, 11.15, 12.22, 1.35, 2.45, 3.55, 5.05, 6.15, 7.25, 8.35, 9.45, 10.55, 12.05, 1.15, 2.25, 3.35, 4.45, 5.55, 7.05, 8.15, 9.25, 10.35, 11.45, 12.55, 1.05, 2.15, 3.25, 4.35, 5.45, 6.55, 8.05, 9.15, 10.25, 11.35, 12.45, 1.55, 3.05, 4.15, 5.25, 6.35, 7.45, 8.55, 10.05, 11.15, 12.22, 1.35, 2.45, 3.55, 5.05, 6.15, 7.25, 8.35, 9.45, 10.55, 12.05, 1.15, 2.25, 3.35, 4.45, 5.55, 7.05, 8.15, 9.25, 10.35, 11.45, 12.55, 1.05, 2.15, 3.25, 4.35, 5.45, 6.55, 8.05, 9.15, 10.25, 11.35, 12.45, 1.55, 3.05, 4.15, 5.25, 6.35, 7.45, 8.55, 10.05, 11.15, 12.22, 1.35, 2.45, 3.55, 5.05, 6.15, 7.25, 8.35, 9.45, 10.55, 12.05, 1.15, 2.25, 3.35, 4.45, 5.55, 7.05, 8.15, 9.25, 10.35, 11.45, 12.55, 1.05, 2.15, 3.25, 4.35, 5.45, 6.55, 8.05, 9.15, 10.25, 11.35, 12.45, 1.55, 3.05, 4.15, 5.25, 6.35, 7.45, 8.55, 10.05, 11.15, 12.22, 1.35, 2.45, 3.55, 5.05, 6.15, 7.25, 8.35, 9.45, 10.55, 12.05, 1.15, 2.25, 3.35, 4.45, 5.55, 7.05, 8.15, 9.25, 10.35, 11.45, 12.55, 1.05, 2.15, 3.25, 4.35, 5.45, 6.55, 8.05, 9.15, 10.25, 11.35, 12.45, 1.55, 3.05, 4.15, 5.25, 6.35, 7.45, 8.55, 10.05, 11.15, 12.22, 1.35, 2.45, 3.55, 5.05, 6.15, 7.25, 8.35, 9.45, 10.55, 12.05, 1.15, 2.25, 3.35, 4.45, 5.55, 7.05, 8.15, 9.25, 10.35, 11.45, 12.55, 1.05, 2.15, 3.25, 4.35, 5.45, 6.55, 8.05, 9.15, 10.25, 11.35, 12.45, 1.55, 3.05, 4.15, 5.25, 6.35, 7.45, 8.55, 10.05, 11.15, 12.22, 1.35, 2.45, 3.55, 5.05, 6.15, 7.25, 8.35, 9.45, 10.55, 12.05, 1.15, 2.25, 3.35, 4.45, 5.55, 7.05, 8.15, 9.25, 10.35, 11.45, 12.55, 1.05, 2.15, 3.25, 4.35, 5.45, 6.55, 8.05, 9.15, 10.25, 11.35, 12.45, 1.55, 3.05, 4.15, 5.25, 6.35, 7.45, 8.55, 10.05, 11.15, 12.22, 1.35, 2.45, 3.55, 5.05, 6.15, 7.25, 8.35, 9.45, 10.55, 12.05, 1.15, 2.25, 3.35, 4.45, 5.55, 7.05, 8.15, 9.25, 10.35, 11.45, 12.55, 1.05, 2.15, 3.25, 4.35, 5.45, 6.55, 8.05, 9.15, 10.25, 11.35, 12.45, 1.55, 3.05, 4.15, 5.25, 6.35, 7.45, 8.55, 10.05, 11.15, 12.22, 1.35, 2.45, 3.55, 5.05, 6.15, 7.25, 8.35, 9.45, 10.55, 12.05, 1.15, 2.25, 3.35, 4.45, 5.55, 7.05, 8.15, 9.25, 10.35, 11.45, 12.55, 1.05, 2.15, 3.25, 4.35, 5.45, 6.55, 8.05, 9.15, 10.25, 11.35, 12.45, 1.55, 3.05, 4.15, 5.25, 6.35, 7.45, 8.55, 10.05, 11.15, 12.22, 1.35, 2.45, 3.55, 5.05, 6.15, 7.25, 8.35, 9.45, 10.55, 12.05, 1.15, 2.25, 3.35, 4.45, 5.55, 7.05, 8.15, 9.25, 10.35, 11.45, 12.55, 1.05, 2.15, 3.25, 4.35, 5.45, 6.55, 8.05, 9.15, 10.25, 11.35, 12.45, 1.55, 3.05, 4.15, 5.25, 6.35, 7.45, 8.55, 10.05, 11.15, 12.22, 1.35, 2.45, 3.55, 5.05, 6.15, 7.25, 8.35, 9.45, 10.55, 12.05, 1.15, 2.25, 3.35, 4.45, 5.55, 7.05, 8.15, 9.25, 10.35, 11.45, 12.55, 1.05, 2.15, 3.25, 4.35, 5.45, 6.55, 8.05, 9.15, 10.25, 11.35, 12.45, 1.55, 3.05, 4.15, 5.25, 6.35, 7.45, 8.55, 10.05, 11.15, 12.22, 1.35, 2.45, 3.55, 5.05, 6.15, 7.25, 8.35, 9.45, 10.55, 12.05, 1.15, 2.25, 3.35, 4.45, 5.55, 7.05, 8.15, 9.25, 10.35, 11.45, 12.55, 1.05, 2.15, 3.25, 4.35, 5.45, 6.55, 8.05, 9.15, 10.25, 11.35, 12.45, 1.55, 3.05, 4.15, 5.25, 6.35, 7.45, 8.55, 10.05, 11.15, 12.22, 1.35, 2.45, 3.55, 5.05, 6.15, 7.25, 8.35, 9.45, 10.55, 12.05, 1.15, 2.25, 3.35, 4.45, 5.55, 7.05, 8.15, 9.25, 10.35, 11.45, 12.55, 1.05, 2.15, 3.25, 4.35, 5.45, 6.55, 8.05, 9.15, 10.25, 11.35, 12.45, 1.55, 3.05, 4.15, 5.25, 6.35, 7.45, 8.55, 10.05, 11.15, 12.22, 1.35, 2.45, 3.55, 5.05, 6.15, 7.25, 8.35, 9.45, 10.55, 12.05, 1.15, 2.25, 3.35, 4.45, 5.55, 7.05, 8.15, 9.25, 10.35, 11.45, 12.55, 1.05, 2.15, 3.25, 4.35, 5.45, 6.55, 8.05, 9.15, 10.25, 11.35, 12.45, 1.55, 3.05, 4.15, 5.25, 6.35, 7.45, 8.55, 10.05, 11.15, 12.22, 1.35, 2.45, 3.55, 5.05, 6.15, 7.25, 8.35, 9.45, 10.55, 12.05, 1.15, 2.25, 3.35, 4.45, 5.55, 7.05, 8.15, 9.25, 10.35, 11.45, 12.55, 1.05, 2.15, 3.25, 4.35, 5.45, 6.55, 8.05, 9.15, 10.25, 11.35, 12.45, 1.55, 3.05, 4.15, 5.25, 6.35, 7.45, 8.55, 10.05, 11.15, 12.22, 1.35, 2.45, 3.55, 5.05, 6.15, 7.25, 8.35, 9.45, 10.55, 12.05, 1.15, 2.25, 3.35, 4.45, 5.55, 7.05, 8.15, 9.25, 10.35, 11.45, 12.55, 1.05, 2.15, 3.25, 4.35, 5.45, 6.55, 8.05, 9.15, 10.25, 11.35, 12.45, 1.55, 3.05, 4.15, 5.25, 6.35, 7.45, 8.55, 10.05, 11.15, 12.22, 1.35, 2.45, 3.55, 5.05, 6.15, 7.25, 8.35, 9.45, 10.55, 12.05, 1.15, 2.25, 3.35, 4.45, 5.55, 7.05, 8.15, 9.25, 10.35,

On THURSDAY Next, 6th January, at 11 o'clock and

DEALERS, &c.
In the Assigned Estate
OF
GEORGE HASKIN,
Elizabeth-street, Sydney.
Under Instructions from the Assignees.

The Whole of his Stock, consisting of
MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING, SHIRTS
AND CLOTHS, HATS, FUR COATS, CLOAKS, GLOVES,
WOOLLEN, CASHMERE, CARPET BAGS
UNDERCLOTHING, DRESS GOODS
&c.
Removed to the Rooms for convenience of Sale,
WITHOUT ANY RESERVE WHATSOEVER.
JAS. MOORE & CO. have been favoured with in-
structions by the Assignees in the Estate of GEORGE
HASKIN, Elizabeth-street, to dispose of, at their Rooms,
Fitz-street, on a FRIDAY NEXT, 11th January, at 11 o'clock
p.m.
The whole of the stock in the above estate.
NO RESERVE WHATSOEVER.
Terms at Sale.
ON FRIDAY NEXT, 11th January, at 11 o'clock a.m.,
To PERFORMERS, WAREHOUSEMEN, DEALERS, &c.,
Under instructions from
Messrs. PRICE and CO.,
Perfumers, London.

25 Cases
PERFUMERY, SOAPS
ESSENCES, STUUPS

SPONGER, TOLLET & REYNOLDS
Esq., &c.

Just Landed, on *Albany*,
and now being examined by H. M. Sutcliffe.

MESRS MOORE AND CO. have been instructed by Messrs.
J. Price and Co., Manufacturers, London, to sell by auction, at
22, Moles, 183, Pitt-street, on *FRIDAY* next, 6th January, at
11 o'clock, about
75 cases of the above goods,
about 1000000.

Full particulars and slips on *Thursday*.

TEXT SATURDAYS' SALE

INGLEBURN RAILWAY STATION,
on the Southern Line,
between
LIVERPOOL and CAMPBELLTOWN.

| | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| INGLEBURN TOWNSHIP | Half-acre Sites |
| VILLA SITES | Up to 15 acres |
| SMALL FARMS | Up to 25 acres |
| ON THE GROUND | At 2 p.m. |
| SPECIAL TRAIN | At 12.45 Sharp |
| RETURN TICKETS | Only 2s each |
| EASY TERMS | |

RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

ORDER OF THE COMMERCIAL BUILDING AND INVESTMENT COMPANY, Limited.

CIRCULAR QUAY.

MAGNIFICENT CITY BUILDING SITE,
PITT-STREET NORTH,
at the corner of
RIBBY-STREET.

THE CIRCULAR QUAY, immediately opposite the proposed site for Warehouse No. 1, and convenient to be reached by the New Zealand LOAN and AGENCY COMPANY, GIBBS, BRIGHT, and CO., and the NEW ZEALAND TOBACCO FACTORY, and is close proximate to all the leading business premises in this immediate locality.

THE SITE is bounded by RIBBY-STREET, and has a frontage of 55 FEET 6 INCHES to PITT-STREET, and 130 FEET 6 INCHES to RIBBY-STREET.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions for Warehouse No. 1, and BUILDING and INVESTMENT COMPANY, Limited, to sell by public auction, at the above, Pitt-street, on

FRIDAY, 11th JANUARY,
at 11 o'clock.

The above described, and centrally-estimated large block of building land, Pitt-street North, at the corner of Ribby-street, close to the Circular Quay and the lan on view at the Rooms.

THE AUCTIONEER, J. S. LUTHERAL.

Will appear in a future advertisement.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1884.

LIVERPOOL-ROAD.

CROYTON.
On the Ground.
IMPORTANT SALE OF CHOICE ALLOTMENTS.
The best business sites in this growing suburb south of the line.
ALLISON'S SUBDIVISION.
HILLS and PILE have received instructions from the proprietor to sell by public auction, on the ground, on **TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1891, at 2.30 o'clock p.m.,**
10 LOTS LIVING AND BUILDING BLOCKS,
Fronting the Liverpool-road and other main streets,
12 LOTS LIVING AND BUILDING BLOCKS,
12 LOTS ALLISON PARK.
7 LOTS GREENHILLS-STREET.
A 4-acre commons will leave the Mar, 130, Pitt-street, at 2.15, convey intending buyers to the sale.
Terms, liberal.
PLANS AT 130, PITT-STREET.
SATURDAY, JANUARY 12th.
AWAY AMONG THE BREEZY HILLS.
CHARMING COUNTRY COTTAGE LOTS.
WILLOW VALE.
CLOSE TO MITTAGONG.
THE SANATORIUM OF THE SOUTH.

EXCURSION AND LAND RALE,
SATURDAY, 12TH JANUARY.

CHOICE COUNTRY LOTS, EACH 66 to 100 FEET
FRONTAGE, DEPTHS OF 200 to 300 FEET DEEP.
BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED,
RICH
DELIGHTFUL CLIMATE.

EVERYONE in these days should have a country lot on the
MOUNTAINS, were it only to sling his hammock for a few days
THE SUMMER.

These lots have the advantage of good altitude, glorious
climate, and beauty air.

LIBERAL TERMS.

A SPECIAL TRAIN will leave Sydney on the morning of sale,
to enable intending purchasers to view the land.

TICKETS, 2s 6d EACH.
LITHIUM, ON APPLICATION.

NEW YEAR'S DAY, 1ST JAN.

FIRST SALE OF THE SEASON.

NEW YEAR'S DAY AT COOGEE BAY.

FRONTING THE BEACH ON THE EASTERN SHORE, THE ESPLANADE,
FRONTING THE TRAMWAY, AND OVERLOOKING

Fronting the Reserve, and fronting the Bay.
Fronting Belmore-road, Melbourn-street, Melbourn-street,
near DUNDAS STREET.

THE PICK OF COOGEE.

COOGEE BAY, THE PERFECT SEASIDE.

THOMAS O'TOOLE has been instructed to sell by
auction, ON THE GROUND, ON NEW YEAR'S DAY, A. D.

Concessions by
TITLE, FREEHOLD. Terms—25 per cent. deposit, balance in
1, 3, and 12 months at 4 per cent. interest.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

BLOCK LICENSES.

WILLIAM DICKERSON DOBBERN has received instructions
from the Hon. J. P. ABBOTT, Minister for Mines, to sell by
public auction, at the Courthouse, Gratiot, on **TUESDAY**, the
10th inst., at 10 o'clock, the following:

The following **BLOCK LICENSES** for three years, covering
the right of cutting and removing timber in
concordance with the timber regulations applying to
State forests:—

Class A.

BLOCK No. 1, forest reserve, No. 4064, parish East Feliciana
and **Class B, Block No. 1, forest reserve, No. 4064, parish East Feliciana**
BLOCK No. 1, adjoining the above, area 930 acres.

Upset annual license fee for each block, \$150.

The right of cutting and removing timber shall be exercised
three years upon payment of an annual fee not less than the
bid at auction, and the annual fee shall be paid in advance
of each removal, on sufficient security being shown to the Minister
for Mines.

TERMS: The sum bid for the annual license fee must be paid
in advance at the time of sale for the unexpired portion of the
current year, and each subsequent payment must be made on or
before the 1st day of January for the succeeding year.

Persons showing the position of the above blocks of land
concordance with the articles and conditions of sale and timber regu-
lations, may be inspected at the office of the solicitor, or ap-
propriate land agent, at the following address:

CROWN LAND SALE

LIVERPOOL.
40 TOWN LANE.
 Adjoining west side of Railway Line, between Station and Green
 Southern-road, and from 4 to 7 miles from Blanton.
ON THE GROUND.
SATURDAY, 19th January, 1884,
 at 3 p.m.
 Streets General and Market,
 Upst price, £35 per acre.
TERMS.
 25 per cent. cash deposit; balance in 3 months.
 Lithographs (1s each) and full particulars at the Agents
 Branch, Department of Lands, Sydney; and at the Public Office
 Liverpool.

TWO SHILLINGS RETURN TICKET to England
 Sale, next Saturday. Special train, five times.
COOGEE BAY. fronting the **Manlymore** and
SALE on New Year's Day. THOMAS O'GROOL.
NEW YEAR'S DAY. first **LAND SALE** of
 houses at Coopers Bay. **THOMAS O'GROOL.**
EDFERN ESTATE—SALE, MONDAY NEXT

LEAD GROCERS, WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANT

[illegible]